### PRICE OF SUGAR GREATLY REDUCED.

France Has to Thank Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry for Another Great Reform.

CONSUMERS' TAX REMOVED.

M. Combes and His Cabinet Have Not Profited From an Electioneering Point of View From Popular Move.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW-YORK HERAED AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. BY J. CORNELY.

event more remarkable for its rarity than for it importance took place on September 1. In France the price of sugar was lowered by one-third in consequence of the suppression of taxes collected by the

This is a real reduction, and for many years we have lost the habit of experiencing pleasure, it having been superseded It is to the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry have had to sooner if it had not been nec-

ensary to get the united consent of Europe so that all nations should treat sugar in the same way. This was done at the Brussels Conference. The Waldeck-Rousforms, the reform relating to liquors and the reform in sugar taxes. The liquor reform was accomplished last year and thanks to it, we now have drinkable wine at 4 cents a quart. It consisted in taking taxes off from healthful drinks and ng them on alcoholic liquors. The sugar reform consists in suppres

ing the taxes levied on all consumers for the benefit of the great producers. It is thus that, even after its death, we experience the fortunate after-results of the acts of this great ministry which knew how to conduct a good policy and was found to have favored the economic interests of the greatest number at the same time that it delivered France from the nightmare of the Dreams of the present and the contract of the present and the pres the Dreyfus affair.
REBUFF FOR MINISTRY.

The present ministry, moreover, has not officed, from an electioneering point of iew, by this reduction on sugar, for it as met with veritable defeat in the deartment of the Mine and Loire by the section to the Senate of M. Dominique de taye, brother of the former Deputy, and, the him, very hostile to those at present power.

ower to the other hand, it has had an unbied moral victory won by means of a sch of M. Fahieres, President of the ste, who came out of his presidential tivity to denounce the false Republished to the move of General Andre, has gone to Landrecies to make an reas on the decree of the Government ting that town the right to bear on its to farms the cross of the Legion of tor as a recompense for the sleges it tailed in our hig wars.

coat of arms the cross of the Legion of Honor as a recompense for the sleger it sustained is our big wars.

SUFFREN IS A SUCCESS.

The tests of the Suffren have succeeded. This is the first vessel on which any one has dared to fire projectiles the same as those used in war, and at a distance of L-20 feet. These daring tests have been entirely successful.

Let us note also the return of M. Loubet Paris before leaving for the shooting at ambouillet. Finally, let us pass over with a word the sinic story of young Lebaudy. This boy ent to the west coast of Africa and got is idea of proclaiming himself Emperor Sahara. He has as yet only reaped sera-boung jokes, and has so far only suited a protocol, ordering that he be wen the title of Sire and Majesty, and at he only be spoken to in the third perm. He has lost five sailors from his light, who were selved by Moors and he early needed a real warship to go and liver them.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE. in the same city on the subject of hygiene, in the same city on the subject of hygiene, and M. Rienry Moned, director of public aid in the Ministery of the Interior, has expressed the hope of founding an international bureau, destined to read among all nations the efforts of the ane in the struggle ngainst disease and death, "which will one day be," he says, "our sole enemies." enemies."

this congress people have been speakof a truly magnificent discovery. If it
sail, if the antituberculous sarum disered by Doctor Marmorek of the PasInstitute.

#### TRADESMEN AND KING TO BAR PEERESS IN DEST.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK

#### TO CAPTURE

trank Hennedy, accompanied or more American leading lahow girls are hard at work of capture London thester-goers
Varden," in which Miss Man is head of the cust.

Bisphem is safiling pert week ork. Mr. Rudolph M. Arosson y on the Ryandam,
rge number of people saw the fetures of the America's CupHippodrome the other night.

### CONNAUGHT AND KITCHINER MAY REFORM BRITISH ARMY.

King's Brother and the Great General Share Public Confidence, Neither Cares for Society Influences, and It Is Believed They Will Be Ordered to Accomplish the Herculean Task of Expurging Weaknesses and Faults Disclosed by Report of War



DUKE OF CONNOUGHT:



SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. London, Sept. 5 .- (Copyright, 1993.)-King Edward has returned from another visit which has been described as peacemaking. Although most of the British papers pro fess the conviction that his Majesty's con versations with the Austrian Emperor nust have touched on the Balkan ques tion, not all of them, by any means, seem satisfied that the monarch's intercourse has staved off all danger of a conflagra-

One close observer of foreign politics points out that the old idea that Austria might be used by Great Britain as a coun-terpoise against Russia in the near East has been rendered quite obsolete, and that the Disraelian shibboleth lost all its force when Russia and Austria came to an agreement on their policy in the Balkans.

Pessimism appears to be the dominant note in the discussion of the Macedonian question, while something akin to hopeessness characterizes the comments upon the disclosures made by the War Commission—a hopelessness, that is, of any real cures being found for the evils laid

RECOMMENDATIONS WITHHELD.

"We seem," says one writer, "to have not escape from it uniti some strong Min ister arises who will defy the vested inerests that have grown up around the resent system and who will create almost de novo an army of moderate size, but governed upon business principles and constantly maintained in a state of efficiency."

its reports made public, made certain fations of so drastic a nature in regard to the War Office that it has not ordered to attempt the herculean task.

been deemed prudent to disclose them That department, it is recognized, must be reformed, lock, stock and barrel. Who is able to accomplish this reform? is the mention-that of Lord Kitchener, It would be useless, however, it has been India unless he should have a free hand, and one authority thinks there is only one post in which he would have the necessary power-that of Secretary of State for

War, with a seat in the Cabinet, PLAN OF DOUBLE GOVERNMENT. To appoint a soldier Secretary for War ould be contrary to political traditions, and the mere suggestion of such a thing is an indication of how deeply the British mind has been stirred by the War Commission's condemnation of army methods. In fact, it is asserted that political tralittons, likewise, must go, in the face of

the grave national danger. Less daring than the preceding sugges and Lord Kitchener together should be appointed to the task of reforming and remodeling the War Office and the army. The Duke as Commander in Chief and Lord Kitchener as his immediate subordinate, it is thought, could work wonders. As brother of the King, the Duke of

Connaught is beyond the range of social

influence, and he is known to be anxious to modernize the army, in which he is Lord Eitchener, on his side, is a man of character and does not care an atom for society influences, which have so largely selped to keep the British army an effi-

cient military organization. The prediction is made that, before naught and Lord Kitchener will have been

### PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH BIG SANITARIUM ON MONT BLANC.

Pauper Consumptives Taken From Paris to Proposed Glacier Site Show Immediate Improvement - Similar Investigation Being Made on the Mer De Glace-Monarchial Traditions About to Be Revived in France-Gossip of the Paris Boulevards.

tory this week to study the effects ed on them during the month. Doc tor Bayeux of the Saint Lazare Infirmacy is carrying out similar investigations on the Mer de Gisce and has expressed the op on that the disease can be coped with an perhaps cured by proper treatment

Klipstrick cleared from Gibraltar and turned her bow toward New York the men of the Fifth Infantry cheered their lifth Infantry, after two years in Cuba, followed immediately by three in Luzon, New York they will have entiroled the

King of Italy. His visits and excursions are to be in four-horse carriages, with postbliom in the traditional costumes of the Bourhons. Caleches are being built for the purpose, and there is a staff at the Elysce stables busy matching and training horses for the accursions.

The gais carriages will be drawn by four thack forces the others by pairs of matched dapple grays, and all will carry bells on their heads.

Lasire, when the policeman solved the mud guard.

Doctor De Rothschild argued that this was impossible if the speed was high and proposed to give a practical demonstration in the courtyard of the Palais de Justice. The Judge consented, the automobile was put in motion and chased all over the courtyard by the policeman, who proved unable to seize the mud guard.

The charge of refusing to obey the ofders of a policeman in discharge of his duty was withdrawn. On the charge of excessive speed Doctor De Rothmuhild was sentenced to one day in prison and \$2 fine.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK
HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.
Paris, Sept. 5.—(Copyright, 1963)—Prominent French physicians are now turning their attention to Mont Elanc and the Merde Glace as possible sites for consumptive

A peculiar question has been raised before the Seine Tribunal de Commerce in an action against an insurance company consequent upon the eruption of Mont Pelee, Martinique.

A colonist claimed from the company \$25,000 damages for fire caused by the disaster. The company pleaded that the goods were destroyed by the mechanical effects of the eruption before the fire reached them. The tribunal has sent the parties, before an arbitrator to decide the amount of damage one to fire. Whether the damage by flames preceded the mechanical action is a question of an infinitisimal character, likely to play as large a part as a similar ont played in the Fair will case.

The last three members of Arthur G. Kemp's "Squeaker" gang were arrested in Paris this week. Kemp formed a group of swindiers who made big hauls in France last year on the turf and slao by eard-sharping, but all the rest of the gang are now in custody. Devyer and Courthenay were caught last winter while attempting to drug victims. Walso, Springer and Sixhl were caught sharping at Ostend, James Deaking, McDonald and Brown were caught at Trouville in July. Last week Mary, Bloomfield and Waters were arrested by Paris detectives. All three had cogged rouleites and faked cards.

Alexander Bolvin, an escaped convict from New Caledonia, ought to have appeared in court this week to answer charges of defalcations. When his name was called, however, he was siesping in the Hospital La Sante, where he had been dozing eight days, and is still reposing. At first the wardens helleved him shamming, but medical authorities declare he is really asleep and anticipate that he may remain cataleptic until his death. Ike a woman in the Department of the Nord, who dozed for thirteen years and then awoke but to die.

The Societe des Chasseurs de France has issued a poster, appealing, in view of the shooting season now opening, to Mayors and councilors, who are exhorted to protect rame, and proprietors and farmers to come to a mutual understanding for its protection from the poachers. The document calls poachers common thieves, and says: "Your evit trade leads to orime, tolery and prison."

A final paragraph calls on shooters to "destroy the vermin, meaning the poachers. "No chicanery, no lawsuits or boundary disputes. Stand together, for in union there is force."

# SOCIALISTS STIR

Manufacturing Districts From Kieff to Baku Are Seething With Active Discontent.

Secret Police of St. Petersburg Faii in Efforts to Educate Peasants to a Sense of Loyalty.

London, Sept. 5 .- The obscurantist tradilons of the Russian bureaucracy, which still cherishes toward public opinion that mingled terror and contempt shared by all Continental Governments before the French Revolution, render it difficult to obtain information which to at once full and authentic concerning the demestic affairs of that empire.

But in these days even the most rigorous censorship and the most drastic police methods cannot wholly shroud from the outside world the incidents of a deepseated social movement which is disturbing the internal economy of a great EuV

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Samples

Before the invention of railways and telegraphs and the organization of finance and commerce upon international lines, it might have been possible to accomplish what the Russian officials are now vainly attempting to do, and to hush up for a season the proofs that the country is suffering from the most formidable labor crists in her history, and that the efforts of the Government to cope with it have

Now the news leaks out daily through a hundred channels, and the only result of the desperate attempts which are made to repress it is to demonstrate the impotence of the bureaucracy and all their spies and policemen to stiffe what thou ands are eager to repeat.

If the news is inaccurate or exaggerated in some particulars the Russian Government has only itself to thank. Information which is treated as contraband is not likely to be biased in favor of the authorities.

authorities.

Whatever may be the exact truth as to the details, there can be no reasonable doubt that the actual situation over a great part of the empire is grave beyond all precedent.

All the manufacturing districts of Southern Russia, from Kieff on the west to Baku on the shores of the Caspian, are seething with active discontent, and the discontent is not confined to this region, or to the manufacturing population alone.

alone.

The murderous assault made on Prince Urussoff by the peasants of his estate, in the Province of Tchernigoff, has its parallel in the similar crime perpetrated on the persons of Prince Gagarin, his wife, and their guest, Prince Sherbatoff, in the Province of Riaran, hundreds of miles further north. The Governor of the Province of Ufa has been murdered under the shadow of the Urals, and the prisons of St. Petersburg are filled with political prisoners, who largely belong to that most dangerous of all classes, the intellectual

The very forces of the State are not hemselves untainted.

themselves untainted.

There were inflittary trials at Moscow not many weeks since for revolutionary agitation in the army, and it is even alof the imperial yacht, including some non-

leged that several members of the crew of the imperial yacht, including some non-commissioned officers, are at present in detention in the capital for being in possession of forbidden literature on board the Stancart herself.

Baku and Kloff, however, sem to have been the chief centres of the extensive strikes which have marked the latest phase of the agitation, though similar symptoms have broken out in almost all the large manufacturing and commercial towns of the South, including Batum, Tiffis, Elizabetgrad, Kharkoff, Ekaterinoslaff, Nikolaleff and Odessa.

The disturbances at Baku and in the neighboring olifields date back at least as far as July li, as even the Russian press has been allowed to acknowledge. They began with a strike in the single factory, which, rapidly spread to all the injustrial unfertakings of the town. For five or six days the city and neighborhood were said to have exceeded 45,000 in number, while the authorities had but 600 men at their command.

For ten days the railway trains and tram cars cased running, and for two slights the streets were plunged in darkness. It is to the credit of the men that looting did not extend beyond the first three days and that even during those days it was confined to the houses of the managers, all of whom laft their postwhen the disturbances began.

Firing the oil wells and wrecking trains were the favorite factics of the strikers, and the loss to the oil lineastry alone has been locally estimated at 12,000.000 rubles. Troops have, been hurried to Baku, and the Assistant Minister of the Interior has deemed it prudent to visit the disturbed district, where over 600 strikers are now in prison. In Kieff severe street fighting occurred.

It is said that sixty persons were kliped and nearly 160 severely wounded. The

prison. In Kieff severe street fighting eccurred.

It is said that sixty persons were killed and nearly 100 severely wounded. The provided on which the Cossacks fired a stated to have numbered 2.000; but though three men were killed and twenty-lour wounded, the rioting appears to have been resumed with greater determination han ever on the following day.

At Nikolaieff, the Governor is reported to have been hurt. Here, too, the troops were oblised to have recourse to their fire-times, killing, we are told, tweive of the ioters and wounding 200.

At Odessa most of the factories were rought to a standstill, and a serious conlict has taken place between several hunted Cossacks and a body of Social Demonstrated Cossacks and a body of Social Demonstrate again resulting in the loss of several lyes and injuries to hundreds of the strik-

It is impossible to form a trustworthy estimate either of the number engaged in the disturbances or of the number of the strikers who have been shot.

But a Kieff manufacturer computes the total of the men who have some out at not less than half a million, while it is said that some 30 have been killed and fully 2,000 earlously wounded.

relly 2.000 earlously wounded.

CONSCIOUS OF STRENGTH.

The Government appears to have been attempting to practice a double policy toward the labor movement, which now for the drat time is growing conscious of its

int to elect spokesmen who might conferwith the manufacturers and the Govarnmust Inspectors.

But the new scheme has not been fairly
polied, while a childish attempt has been
adde by the reautionaries to convince the
workinsmen that their best friends are
his bureaucrats and their worst enemies
his collightened middle classes.

In several cases the man have elected
heir representatives, only to see them
officered to summary arrest, while any
yearblined to summary arrest, while any
yearblined action by the men employed in
ifferent factories is severely punished.

On the other hand, the secret police of
the Petarshurp have been endeavoring to
discate the working in laysity to the exting institutions of the country by tellthe them that the Prench Revolution led
active the blood of the prolativitate,
ought by the blood of the prolativitate,
ought by the blood of the prolativitate,
and that the Government is easer to
meet them half way. Naturally these delies have not prolatived much
ther, no far have the represente measries of M. de Piehye.

The problem remains unsolved and, permiss, invaluable, and the fact may not be
without its indisence on the foreign policy
is the Empire, both in the Baikans and
as where.

# CZAR'S DOMAIN. Georgia-Stimson

Furniture and Carpet Co., 616-618 Washington Avenue

The Show House of Saint Louis.

IN/ITH over 12,000 square feet of added floor space we are better prepared to display our unexcelled Fall stock of

### Furniture, Carpets and Draperies.

St. Louis has never beheld such an array of splendid selections in every grade from the very cheapest to a class never shown in our city before.

Well have we earned the title of being the show house of the West in our several lines, but our Fall exhibit surpasses any we have made. It is a revelation:

Don't Make a Mistake on Our House Number. It is

## 616-618 Washington Avenue

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS PLAYS GOLF AND OBSERVES.

sys English Papers are Painfully Devoid of Humor, but Compli-ments Work of London Comfe Opera Writers.

HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. London, Sept. 5 .- (Copyright, 1903.)-Mr. John Kendrick Bangs and his eldest sor are in London, but whether they visited the British capital for the purpose of searching the archives of the British Mua sort of headquarters is not quite clear.

Mr. Bangs is uncommunicative on the subject, but I judge from a golf card which I observed on his table that the latter is the case. It recorded the remarkable low score for the bildsurrey links of 78, which is lower than bogey, and I congratulated him upon his knowing.

"That is my bunker record," he replied.

"Twe been collecting bunkers lately, and have convered quite a lot at Midsurrey—

over four to a hole."

Asked if he thought British humor was improving in quality, Mr. Bangs replied that he was serry to say he did not think

"I read the Times through this morning," he said, "and there was not a laugh in the whole paper. As far as I can discover, the humor center of Great Britain has shifted lately from the Punch office to the American Embassy, where it remains fixed until Senator Depew comes along, and then he and Mr. Choate play

along, and then he and Mr. Choate play plng-pong with it."

In his leisure moments Mr. Bangs is studying the work of musical comedy writers in London.

"They are doing fine work over here in this particular branch of dramatic writing," said be. "Their lyries are tuneful, bright and snappy. The fun has much of the brilliance and dash of the best French farce, and in one or two productions I have found a tremendous lot of keenly effective satire. If the American librettists are not careful they will soon find themselves crowded out of the game. The public is heartily tired of the inane, vulgar exhibitions of horseplay and vaudeville devoid of either wit or coherent plot into which the ecmie opers stage of the United States has degenerated."

SANTOS ENTERTAINED BY EXPOSITION COMMISSIONER.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. Lisbon, Sept. &—(Copyright, 1903)—San-tos Dumont spent a few hours in Lisbon on his way to South America this week. uring his brief stay here he was the Among the guests were Mr. Bryan, the American Minister, and Senor Moreira, Pirst Secretary of the Brazilian Legation.

MEN COWARDS IN CAR PANIC. Trample on Women to Get Off When Fuse Explodes.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Sept. L.—A panie, in which one woman was seriously injured and saveral others slightly hurt occurred on a Third avenue surface car when a defective fuse blew out, enveloping the car in fiames.

The car was crowded with passengers returning from Coney Island, and men trampled over women and children in their efforts to reach the arrest.

Fapple Rosenberg, of No. 339 East Tweith street, was the most scriously injured.

THIS JILTED GIRL GOT REVENGE BY STARING.

Former Sweetheart Had Her Arrested. Complaining That She Aunoyed Him in Society.

Kastner, a pretty young woman of this city, in police court, completed her revenge on her former sweetheart, George A. Coun-

cell, for having filted her. Councell had caused her arrest, complaining that since the breaking of the engagement she had followed him about

She had the most exasperating knack, he She had the most exasperating knack, he said, of appearing in his presence at the most embarrassing times. Fhe seemed to take particular delight, he said, in being among those present when he was the escort of some other woman.

He did not accuss her of saying anything or doing anything that any woman might not do, except that she never took her eye off him, and that made him nervous.

Yous.
Miss Kastner, who lives with her parents at No. 62 West Franklin street, admitted having annoyed Conncell, but declined to enter into any details of the love affair.

Justice Rabb released her when she swore not to molest her former sweetheart any more, either by letter, word or action.

The Best Place for It.

"The fly trap, Bridget? What have you done with it?"

"Sure, and I put it in the woodshed."

"The woodshed! Ob, Bridget! And why?"

"I thought it would catch more flies there."—Philadelphia Press.

Summer Depravity,

OLD MAN GOING 5,000 MILES TO CHILDREN.

W. E. GEORGIA.
E. W. STIMBON.
GNAS, F. DIETZ
L. S. ALBEN.

Come, Look or Buy.

We Solicit Your Patronage

Norwegian Farmer, 70 Years Old, Passes Through Eastern Port En Route to Minnesota.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.—Traveling more than 5,000 miles to pay a visit to his two sons and daughter, who had emigrated to this country several years ago, Eric Rot-vold, a Norwegian farmer more than 70 years old, was the first of the steerage

Leaving his larm, which his family for the last two generations, Rotvold started on his long journey from Norway, to Minnesota, with children, the youngest being but I years old, spoke lovingly of bis large family. He intends to make but a short visit to

Norway.

Rotvold, when he landed here, was dressed in the quaint contume peculier to the inhabitants of the northern part of Norway.

It consisted of a bright red coat, gray shirt and trousers, the latter tucked away in big cowhide boots.

Fire at State Fair Grounds.

St. Paul. Sept. &—Fire broke out in the clubhouse of the Woman's Federation in the State Fair Grounds this afternoon and the building was totally destroyed, entailing a loss of about 10,000. The fire was caused by the explosion of a gasoline stove. None of those in the building was hurt. There was a large crowd on the grounds at the time, and the fire caused great excitement.

"Nothing succeeds like success." Dr. W. A. Lewin, the famous rupture specialist, is the most successful practitioner in this branch of medicine ever introduced to the public in St. Louiz. Some people imagine that every physician who hangs out a sign can master rupture. A person who makes a success of his practice as this physician has done must be emigently qualified to practice generally. Few physicians who practice generally, however, know how to buocessfully treat rupture. Dr. Lewin can successfully treat general diseases, but has devoted his exclusive time to rupture for many years. He possesses the culture and ripe knowledge derived from the most critical consideration of his specialty, to which he has given the best years of his life, and to the end of acquiring the trare skill which enables him to offer relief where others have failed to afford it. He is sympathetic by nature, and regards every one coming under his treatment as demanding his ablest efforts to restore them to height and the enjoyment of life. The patient, under his treatment, begins from the Brist to experience confidence and the improvement which rapidly ensues.

The distressing ravages of the disease quickly subside, and with returning vigor life's recente bues any again before the eyes, a strong hope takes some root in the heart, and in a few weeks from the time you commanded treatment you feel like a new person. By the Lewin treatment the whole system is invigorated, and in the region affected new theses are created and the work of healing is steadily effected.

No blood is shed and the truss is noon discarded after you are pronounced cursel, and scarcely a single unpleasant sansation is experienced under this treatment, which is, as it was intended to be, a relief and a blessing from the beginning of its use. Not a penny is required until you are cured to your entire satisfaction. A lady attendant present to assist ladies. Hours: 10-5, haturday and Sunday, 10-1. Call or address.

W. A. LEWIN, M. D.